

EL PASO HERALD

Established April, 1881. The El Paso Herald includes also, by absorption and succession, The Daily News, The Telegraph, The Tribune, The Graphic, The Sun, The Advertiser, The Independent, The Journal, The Republican, The Bulletin.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AMER. NEWS-PUBLISHERS' ASSOC. Entered at the Postoffice in El Paso, Tex., as Second Class Matter.

Dedicated to the service of the people, that no good cause shall lack a champion, and that evil shall not thrive unopposed.

The Daily Herald is issued six days a week and the Weekly Herald is published every Thursday at El Paso, Texas, and the Sunday Mail Edition is also sent to Weekly Subscribers.

Business office Bell 1115
Editorial Rooms 1215
Society Reporter 1019
Advertising Department 1115

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Herald, per month, \$6.00; per year, \$70.00. Weekly Herald, per year, \$2.00. The Daily Herald is delivered by carriers in El Paso, East El Paso, Fort Bliss and Towne, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, at 50 cents a month. A subscriber desiring the address on his paper changed will please state in his communication both the old and the new address.

COMPLAINTS. Subscribers failing to get The Herald promptly should call at the office or telephone No. 115 before 6:30 p. m. All complaints will receive prompt attention.

FOREIGN BUSINESS OFFICES. The John Budd Co., 1000 Bank Building, New York; Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill., and Commercial Building, St. Louis, Mo.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION. The Herald bases its advertising contracts on a guaranteed circulation of more than twice the circulation of any other newspaper in El Paso, Arizona, New Mexico or West Texas paper, only averages exceeding 12,000.



The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The figures of circulation contained in the Association's report only are guaranteed. Association of American Advertisers No. 1646 Whitehall Bldg. N. Y. City

HERALD TRAVELING AGENTS. Persons solicited to subscribe for The Herald should be aware of imposters and should not pay money to anyone unless he can show that he is legally authorized by the El Paso Herald.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

LIKE to talk of pleasant things, that make one's spirit light, so when some dreary gossip brings a tale that reeks with spite, some stale and dismal anecdote about a neighbor's fault, I straightway get the gossip's goat and tell him he must wait. "This life is short, my friend," I say, "for us poor mortal skates, and every man who goes his way has got some foolish traits. But every man, as you will find, if you should seeking start, has some good qualities of mind, some virtues in his heart. And I have found it better far to help poor human joys to hitch their wagons to a star, by giving words of praise, than to discourage them and mock by saying bitter things; so soak your head and take a walk, and don't come back, by jings!"

Copyright, 1911, by George Matthews Adams.

Uncle Walt's

The Daily Horroroscope

By T. K. Hedrick, "The Gink"

THE MOON is full today, but the benignant Aries is the governing sign, so it should be a good day for the masses of mankind. Aries is not the ordinary sheep, so symbolic of the easily defrauded public, but the militant "ram" that is a reliable and pugnaunt leader of the flock. The signs indicate that from the ranks of the general public will arise a great and worthy captain who will right many wrongs, and do a great deal of good. The drawback to this sort of leadership is the proneness of the public to distrust its own prophets because they know all about him, and can't believe in his powers, preferring the unknown demagogue from a strange place. But great benefits will accrue to the people, who will forego their prejudices, and trust to their friends and neighbors who show evidences of leadership. It is a good day for the inauguration of all sorts of reforms, and plans for public betterment. If this happens to be your birthday, look for success in political or sociological endeavor. You may be your local Moses, to lead your people to the promised land. (Copyright, 1911, The Adams Newspaper Service.)

Dorothy Dix

SAYS: MEN, READ THIS.

And if You are Fair-Minded, You Will Agree.

AT the beginning of the theatrical season I desire to address a few earnest, heartfelt, tearful words to men. Gentlemen, you have passed a law requiring women to remove their hats in the theater, and to their credit, women obey this law without protest, although it subjects them to much inconvenience, and is a blow to their vanity, since a woman's hat is to her face as a frame to a picture, and enhances her good looks 50 percent. Nevertheless, women recognize that it makes for the common good, and comfort, and pleasure of an audience for them not to obscure the stage by their millinery, and so at the theater they cheerfully wear their hats in their laps instead of on their heads.

Now, as the ordinance in regard to women's hats in the theater has worked out so well, I ask you, in the name of justice and humanity to pass another law making it a misdemeanor for men to go out between the acts, thereby inflicting bodily injury on women, and ruin on their clothes.

What women suffer from this nuisance no tongue can tell, but it converts theater-going from the joy and pleasure it was meant to be to a martyrdom of the daily life. No one sane woman can realize the fearful anxiety with which a woman views the men who sit in the same row with her at the play, and how eagerly she scans each face as it appears, to try to anticipate whether it belongs to a gentleman who is capable of the courtesy of waiting for her to rise, or if it is the mug of a well-dressed hoodlum who will trample her underfoot ruthlessly six or seven times during the evening as he passes back and forth to the neighboring bar room.

For an honest neighbor's conduct depends on the woman's pleasure and the state of her wardrobe, for it is impossible to appreciate even the finest play when one's toes are writhing in agony from having a 200 pound man step on them, and one has had one's best frock stained and torn by the clumsy elephant that has just dragged over one's lap. Perhaps, if men realized just how

A CRY

(By C. H. Robert Dumas.)

His clothing torn in tatters, bare-headed and barefooted, with foam-flecked and bloodshot eyes, he rushed along wildly. Mad with fear, he ran straight ahead, jumped across ditches and hedges, ran across plowed fields and stretches of moor and woodland. Carefully avoiding roads and houses, he tore along with bent head and shoulders who crossed his path quickly stepped aside to let him pass. While he was running, he had heard the church bells ringing at noon, and now they were ringing at sunset; he had seen the sun high in the sky and now it was already below the horizon, and he was running still. As he ran down a hill, he met a peasant boy with a basket on his arm calmly munching a sandwich. "Where are you going, really and truly?" he asked, looking at the man who was running. "I am going to the mill," he answered, looking at the man who was running. "I am going to the mill," he answered, looking at the man who was running.

Twilight settled down upon the landscape and the man stopped abruptly in a small meadow in a valley. For the first time since he made his escape, he turned his head and looked around. He could discover no sign of anyone following him; evidently he was alone. No sound broke the deep silence. Now he could breathe in peace. He drew a deep breath and felt down as he scythes had cut him off at the knees. Then he threw himself flat on the ground and remained motionless. His hands were heaving, his heart was throbbing wildly and he was covered all over with cold perspiration. His tongue was swollen with almost maddening thirst. He wanted to get up to look for a spring; but he was not even able to turn over. He lay there, every nerve strained, he listened, for he was mad with the fear of being caught. He felt the ground under him, he could neither defend himself nor run away. He knew the police were after him, he knew the soldiers were after him, he could not be far away. Now they must be asking everybody, farmers, peasants and children about him, and the boy who had knocked down a mile while ago, would surely put them on his track. He could see the boy facing the uniformed men who asked, "Have you seen him?" "Are you quite sure?" "Yes, it was he, he ran down that way," and his hand pointed towards the meadow.

The convict awoke and set his teeth. Yes, they would come and pick him up like an overripe apple, which had fallen to the ground. He would take him back to his cell in the dreadful prison in the big city. He clenched his teeth. By God, he would fight with hands and teeth! He would strike, kick and bite. "Just let them come on," he muttered.

The Herald's Daily Short Story

Pauline Will Attend the Dairy Show As Representative of the White House

Presidential Milk Supplier Will Demonstrate Good Qualities of Fine Milkers for Dairy Men.

SINCE no Wisconsin cattle show would be complete without the presence of Pauline, the official milk supplier to the president of the United States, it was decided that this fine queen should be consigned to Milwaukee this week as she is to be in evidence at the International Dairy Show, which opens in that city on October 10. Every possible provision has been made for the comfort of Pauline during her journey as a collector of dairy products. The state in order that her yield of milk may be quite up to its usual high standard in quantity and quality.

The department of agriculture is especially interested in this dairy show and is aiding it by sending two important exhibits to the show. One of these is a model working dairy with the latest improvements in sanitary equipment, the other is a collection of typical dairy cattle showing the advantages of properly selected stock. Several experts from the department will endeavor to forward the educational crusade now being agitated towards securing more wholesome milk. The department of agriculture is also sending the farmer every possible aid in the economic production of a higher standard of milk.

Campaign for Pure Milk.

In the opinion of those who have given closest attention to the subject, it is not only the farmer who needs education regarding the value of the milk. The consumer also must understand the value of the milk. The relation to the health of his family is the richest milk. Milk is a food value and is therefore worth more money. The equipment of a dairy is a very important factor in the production of pure milk. The farmer who does not provide for cleanliness cannot but cost the farmer extra expense in both money and labor. The consumer must be educated to bear the cost of a slight advance upon the price formerly paid for poor milk.

Cow Testing Associations.

The department of agriculture, however, is endeavoring to show the farmer how to increase the productivity of his cattle so that he may secure the maximum possible product from the amount expended. The elevation of the standard of dairy cows is being attempted in every part of the country. Cow testing associations are being formed similar to those which have existed in Denmark for a number of years. The first cow testing association in the United States was organized at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1895. It consisted of 31 members and 235 cows. This association employed a cow tester to make weekly visits to each herd, examining the cows, noting the quantity and quality of the milk produced. The results of the testing are reported to the members of the association. The first cow testing association in the United States was organized at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1895. It consisted of 31 members and 235 cows. This association employed a cow tester to make weekly visits to each herd, examining the cows, noting the quantity and quality of the milk produced. The results of the testing are reported to the members of the association.

Cows As a Machine.

The dairy cow should be regarded as a machine for the manufacture of milk and butter material, and the quality of production yielded from the cow is the expenditure of food which is regarded as raw material, determines the economic value of the animal. A cow which produces 25 pounds of milk, testing 4.8 percent of butter fat, equal to 39 pounds of butter a year. The food cost of a quarter of butter reaches 29 cents. Milk sold from this cow at 34-4 cents per quart amounts to a loss of \$11.27 during the year. The loss on butter sold at 20 cents a pound reaches \$15. There are many grades of distinction between the profitable and unprofitable cow, as determined by these estimates, but the aim of the department of agriculture is to educate the farmer to keep only the profitable cow, disposing of the others as quickly as possible.

At a recent cattle show, an American cow named Homestead, owned by the United States during the past few years and some of the finest Holsteins and Jerseys in the world have been bred in California from imported stock. At a recent cattle show, an American cow named Homestead, owned by the United States during the past few years and some of the finest Holsteins and Jerseys in the world have been bred in California from imported stock. At a recent cattle show, an American cow named Homestead, owned by the United States during the past few years and some of the finest Holsteins and Jerseys in the world have been bred in California from imported stock.

Made New in United States. Of the special cheeses made in the United States, the most important is the Camembert type of cheese, which is believed impossible to produce outside of the Camembert district in France. The production of this cheese has been experimented upon in a number of American cities. San Francisco was the first to attempt it, and the results were not very encouraging. The development of cheese-making in the United States is becoming an important feature in the national food supply.

Modern Dairy Plants. There is the greatest possible difference in the equipment of the modern dairy plant as compared with the earlier ones. Instead of crocks and tin pans, the milk is poured into a modern centrifugal separator operated by gas or steam power, handling 500 pounds of milk per hour, instead of waiting for the cream to sour, the modern dairyman ripens it artificially and pours it into a modern

both began to produce artificial respiration with long, powerful movements. For five minutes they worked, then the man began to show signs of reviving. A few moments later he was on his feet. When he buckled on his sword, the three men looked at one another. "Well," said the convict calmly, "put the handcuffs on me. I am your prisoner."

He held out his hands. None of the policemen stirred, but the convict said firmly: "Come on. What else can you do? You cannot let me escape. It is rather tough, I admit, but it is your duty, isn't it?"

The brigadier slowly took the handcuffs from his pocket and clasped them around the convict's wrists. Then he drew a deep breath and commanded: "Forward, march!"

Slowly they went back. The convict walked with his head proudly raised, the two captors were staring at the ground.

burning contrivance, operated by mechanical power, in which the butter is formed and washed free from curd, curd and thoroughly than was possible with the old fashioned dasher churn, and the wooden bowl and paddle operated by arm power. The dairy business in the United States owes much to Prof. S. M. Babcock, formerly of the university of Wisconsin, who invented this tester, which was unopposed and freely given to the world at large.

Cleanliness Essential. The cleanliness of every animal used in the handling of milk, no less than the sanitary condition of the cows producing it, is a recognized need of paramount importance to the health of the entire country. The department of agriculture has given much study to methods of securing these conditions at the least possible cost to the farmer. Plans have been made for various types of buildings of different types suited to the needs of all kinds of farmers, from those whose herds number half a dozen cows to those whose herds number hundreds. As first-class dairies are run tubercularly for its dairy products and whose cows are numbered by the hundreds. As first-class dairies are run tubercularly for its dairy products and whose cows are numbered by the hundreds.

The creameries or houses in which the milk is handled should have facilities for washing the hands of the men in handling milk. Washing them in cold water is not sufficient. The equipment of these buildings should be elaborate, but they should be planned with a view to cleanliness. The provision for heating water need not be expensive if fuel is plentiful upon the farm.

Frequent Examinations. Cows should be examined frequently in order that their absolute healthiness may be assured. One tubercular cow will soon infect a whole herd, and with the rigid investigation being made regarding every channel by which tubercular germs may be disseminated, no farmer can afford the risk of keeping a diseased animal. Cows kept in sanitary condition are most apt to be in good health.

The department of agriculture has prepared a card for the use of milk inspectors throughout the country. On this card certain data are given for the different grades of equipment and the different grades of cows, which, altogether, will sum up to 100 if complied with. The cows themselves are also examined as to their health and care is taken to see that they are free from tuberculosis and other diseases. The drainage, ventilation and window space are considered. There should be at least one square foot of glass window light in the stable for each cow, and from 500 to 1,000 cubic feet of air space are required. In connection with the construction of utensils, three credits are given for the use of the animal topped milk pail, since this reduces to a minimum the collection of outside dirt. Hot water, clean milking suits for the milkers, and the sterilization of all vessels handling milk, the provisions for cooling milk quickly and the public opinion of the milk from the farm are all considered in the requirements of the score card.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL OF LONDON. By Rev. Thomas B. Gregory.

It was 173 years ago—September 24, 1738—that the big-hearted old sea captain, Thomas Coram, succeeded in getting incorporated the Foundling Hospital of London—the first home for friendless little ones among English-speaking peoples.

From the beginning of human existence on this planet down to the present, the lot of the little child, especially if it happened to be a girl child without any one to care for it, has been a most forlorn one. For the idea of the sacredness of childhood—an idea that is so beautiful in its use to people of antiquity had but a trifling regard. Many of the greatest thinkers of Greece and Rome, the foremost molders of the public opinion of the world, had no tenderness in their hearts for childhood as such. Its innocence, its helplessness, made but a weak appeal to their sympathy. The child that was born into the world without a lawful father or mother, or that was born below a certain standard of intelligence, or that happened to be a girl, was in danger of being exposed—cast into the fields to starve, or to be eaten by the wild beasts.

The men who built the Parthenon and the Pantheon, who started civilization and carried it to the limits of the then known world, were at heart barbarians, as a rule, and the proof of this is found in their attitude toward the helpless little child.

When Christ came childhood began to look up. There was at last some one to whom it was one to take pity on its weakness, some one to see in its purity and innocence the sacredness that was not to be ignored. But the progress, after the establishment of the church, was slow, and the hope for friendless children were for a long time like angels' visits, few and far between.

It was not until the fifteenth century with the advent of Gardius, archbishop of Valencia, and the seventeenth century, with the splendid efforts of Vincent Paul, that the work of saving the little ones from destruction was fairly and systematically begun.

In Italy, France, Belgium, Austria and other countries the spirit of the new humanity began to show itself in the larger kindness to waifs, but it was not until Capt. Coram founded his hospital for the little unfortunates that they were taken care of in a way that was at once humane and scientific.

They're Running in New Mexico Now. All Parties Have Named Tickets.

There Will Be Some Swasting Done, Too.

Abe Martin

By Frederick J. Haskell



There's too many folks lookin' fer light employment. Tipton Bud visited his boyhood home, Urbana, Ohio, Saturday an' found ev'rythin' just 't same, 'cept th' whiskers were longer an' some lighter.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald Of This Date 1897

Miss Linn left today for Lincoln, Neb. H. Daniel left this morning for New York.

Conductor Wood is recovering from his illness.

School was dismissed today because of the circus company's parade.

Dr. Huffaker is expecting a visit from his mother in Missouri.

Pat Bruen is back from a prospecting trip in the Black mountains.

It was announced that Rev. D. Lambeth will preach at Trinity church next Sunday.

A great many changes are being made at Concordia cemetery. Over \$500 has been spent in improvements.

Elmer visited Main's circus today on the vacant lots east of Florence street and south of Third street.

George DePonville says as soon as the architect has the plans ready his natatorium scheme will be pushed.

Peter Murray, a valued member of the McKinley band, left today for a ten day trip through New Mexico and Arizona.

Mrs. J. A. Smith was slightly injured while driving on Florence street, when a wheel of the buggy caught on a large hole and was wrecked locally.

A hunting party went down the Corral Canyon this morning. They are Floyd Payne, David Payne, H. R. Stevens, Al. Hascour of Las Cruces, and Capt. J. T. Logan of the express company.

The Jewish people of El Paso have long wished for organized religious services, and a meeting is to be held next Sunday in Chopin hall looking to the securing of a rabbi and the building of a synagogue.

The fire engine was out for practice last night, and the second engineer of the Chicago fire department, who is here for his health, took a hand. He put on full steam and two sections of hose were hauled as the result. Chief Connors got a ducking.

LETTERS To the HERALD

(All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name will not be published where such a request is made.)

DEFENDS JUAN BANDERAS. Cuicatlan, Sinaloa, Mex., Oct. 6. Editor El Paso Herald:

The new governor, señor Jose Renteria, has been elected by the government of the state of Sinaloa, who has been acting as governor, and acted for the last time. All the stories against him, defining him as an outlaw, etc., are entirely false, as Mr. Banderas, both as leader of soldiers, and in consequence, had nothing else in mind but to preserve order and enforce the law.

Mr. Banderas is highly respected by all classes, not only in these parts, but in the whole state of Sinaloa. It is true that he still maintains a force of irregular soldiers in Cuicatlan, but these are intended as a regular military body in the near future. There is no discipline maintained among these citizen soldiers, and in consequence there are no disorders. Beside these soldiers there is also a well organized force of regular soldiers.

The usual plaza concerts take place twice a week, rendered by an exceptionally good orchestra.

The state of Sinaloa, in short, proved herself by far, the most tranquil and peaceful state in the republic, both by the election and inauguration of a new governor and the wise, although short administration of señor Juan Banderas.

Respectfully yours, A. Fleischmann.

GEN. TERRAZAS RECOVERING FROM INJURIES AT RANCHO. Chihuahua, Mex., Oct. 7.—According to telegram received by the city yesterday afternoon, Gen. Luis Terrazas is fast recovering from injuries which he received last week at his Tucson ranch, when he accidentally missed his footing and slipped to the floor in one of the rooms of the ranch house. For several days his condition was considered critical. He is about 35 years old.

